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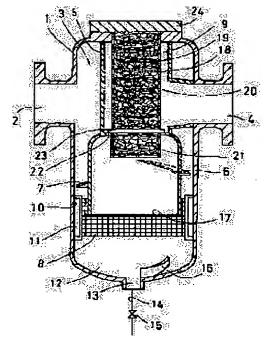
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(54) GAS-LIQUID SEPARATOR HAVING STERILIZING MEMBER

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a gas-liquid separator capable of separating foreign matter such as a condensate, a condensed water or oil mist incorporated in steam or a compressed air and sterilizing a flowing fluid.

SOLUTION: An inlet 2, a gas-liquid separating section 3 and an outlet 4 are fold in a separator casing 1. A cylindrical members 5 is arranged in the gas-liquid separator 3. Rotary blades 6, 7 are attached to the lower side of the cylindrical member 5. A wire gauge cylinder 8 for collision is attached to the under side of the rotary blades 6, 7. A strainer 9 is attached to the inside of cylindrical member 5. A fibrous laminated part 19 is provided inside of the strainer 9. A sterilizing coating material is applied on the contact part of each member with a liquid or a laminated filter formed by a sterilizing fiber is attached to the contact part. The gas and the liquid are separated in the separator casing 1 and fungi or the like in the fluid is sterilized by the sterilizing coating material or the sterilizing fiber.



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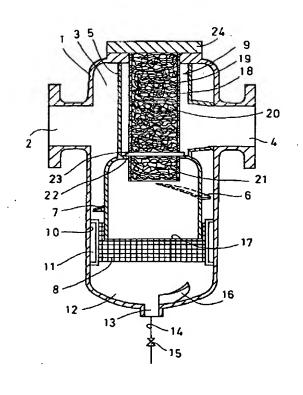
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(54) 【発明の名称】 殺菌部材を有する気液分離器

(57)【要約】

【課題】 蒸気や圧縮空気中に混入している復水や凝縮 水や油ミスト等の異物を分離することができると共に、 流下する流体を殺菌することもできる気液分離器を得る こと。

【解決手段】 分離器ケーシング1で入口2と気液分離室3と出口4を形成する。気液分離室3に円筒部材5を配置する。円筒部材5の下部に旋回羽根6,7を取り付ける。旋回羽根6,7の下方に衝突用の金網筒8を取り付ける。円筒部材5の内部にストレーナ9を取り付ける。ストレーナ9の内部に繊維状の積層部19を設ける。上記部材にそれぞれ殺菌塗料を塗布したり、殺菌繊維で製作した積層フィルターを取り付ける。分離器ケーシング1で気液が分離されると共に、殺菌塗料あるいは殺菌繊維により流体中の菌類が殺菌される。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 分離器ケーシングで流体の入口と気液分 離室と出口を順次形成し、該気液分離室内に遠心力発生 部材又は衝突部材又は濾過部材等を配置して、遠心力又 は衝突又は濾過等により気液を分離し、分離した一方の 流体を出口から流下するものにおいて、分離器ケーシン グの入口と気液分離室と出口の内で少なくとも1箇所に 流体中に混入している菌類を殺菌する殺菌部材を取り付 けたことを特徴とする殺菌部材を有する気液分離器。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、蒸気や圧縮空気や 各種ガス等の気体から復水や凝縮水等の液体を分離した り、あるいは、塵埃や油ミストや錆等の粒子状の異物を 分離する気液分離器に関し、特に気液分離器を流下する 流体を殺菌することのできる、殺菌部材を有する気液分 離器に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来の気液分離器としては例えば実開昭 59-61823号公報に示されたものが用いられてい 20 た。これは、旋回羽根と衝突用の金網とフィルタを内装 したストレーナとを組み合わせることにより、遠心力と 衝突と濾過作用によって高圧気体中に含まれる復水(ド レン)や塵埃や油ミストを分離することができるもので ある。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記従来の気液分離器 では、流体中に含まれる復水や塵埃等の異物を除去する ことはできるが、流体中に混入している菌類までを取り 除くことができない問題があった。

【0004】各種流体中には復水や塵埃等の異物のみな らず、カビ類や食中毒菌やその他雑菌等、あるいは、場 合によってはインフルエンザウィルスや病原菌等の各種 菌類が混入しており、これらの菌類は食品や飲料や医薬 品等の工程では異物と共に確実に取り除いたり、あるい は、全数を取り除くことができなければ所定数以下まで 殺菌したり滅菌しなければならない。

【0005】従って本発明の課題は、復水や凝縮水等の 異物を確実に分離し排除すると共に、流体中に含まれて いる菌類をも取り除くことのできる気液分離器を得るこ 40 とである。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記の課題を解決するた めに講じた本発明の手段は、分離器ケーシングで流体の 入口と気液分離室と出口を順次形成し、該気液分離室内 に遠心力発生部材又は衝突部材又は濾過部材等を配置し て、遠心力又は衝突又は濾過等により気液を分離し、分 離した一方の流体を出口から流下するものにおいて、分 離器ケーシングの入口と気液分離室と出口の内で少なく とも1箇所に流体中に混入している菌類を殺菌する殺菌 50 部材を取り付けたものである。

[0007]

【発明の実施の形態】分離器ケーシング内の少なくとも ・ 1箇所に殺菌部材を取り付けたことにより、分離器内に 流入してきた流体中に含まれている菌類は殺菌されて、 消滅するかあるいはその数が所定量以下まで減じられ る。

【0008】殺菌部材としては、各種殺菌剤や抗菌剤で 表面処理した繊維をフィルタ状に形成したり、殺菌剤や 滅菌剤や抗菌剤を成分として含んだ殺菌塗料を塗布する ことで形成することができる。殺菌部材とは殺菌作用の みならず、滅菌や抗菌や除菌作用をも含むものであり、 殺菌剤としては例えば、ゼオライト粒子中に銀を担持さ せた銀ゼオライト系殺菌剤や、ハラミン高分子殺菌剤等 従来周知の殺菌剤を対象とする流体あるいは菌に応じて 用いることができる。

【0009】殺菌部材は、分離器ケーシングの入口部分 に取り付けたり塗布することも、気液分離室内に取り付 けたり塗布することも、あるいは、出口部分に取り付け たり塗布することができ、必要に応じて複数箇所に取り 付けたり塗布することもできる。

[0010]

【実施例】分離器ケーシング1で入口2と気液分離室3 と出口4を形成する。気液分離室3は、その中心に略円 筒部材5を取り付けて、円筒部材5の外周を入口2と連 通し、円筒部材5の下部外周に複数の旋回羽根6.7を 取り付け、円筒部材5の下方に衝突用の金網筒8を設け ると共に、円筒部材5の上部内部にストレ―ナ9を取り 付けて構成する。ストレーナ9の外周を出口4と連通す る。

【0011】それぞれの部材、即ち、分離器ケーシング 1、入口2、円筒部材5、旋回羽根6,7、金網筒8、 ストレーナ9、及び出口4は、錆を発生しにくく且つ耐 蝕性にも優れているステンレス鋼で製作することが好ま しく、またそれぞれの部材の流体との接触部分には図示 はしていないが殺菌塗料を塗布する。

【0012】旋回羽根6,7は、円筒部材5の下部外周 に沿って取り付けると共に、上から下方向へ向かって旋 回状に取り付ける。流体を衝突させるための金網筒8 は、分離器ケーシング1の内周面10とスペース11を 設けて、円筒部材5の下端部外周に取り付ける

【0013】金網筒8の下方には、分離器下端スペース 1 2を設けて、分離された液体や粒子状の異物を系外へ 排除するための排出口13を設ける。分離器下端スペー ス12の底部には、分離された液体や粒子状の異物を排 出口13へ導くための導出板16を取り付ける。排出口 13には管14と通路を開閉することのできるバルブ1 5を取り付ける。

【0014】入口2から気液分離室3内に流入してきた 気液の混合流体は、旋回羽根6,7で旋回力が与えられ

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て、気体よりも質量の大きな液体や粒子状の異物が外側に振り出されて分離器ケーシング1の内周面10を滴下して下端スペース12へ至る。一方旋回羽根6,7で分離しきれなかった液体は、旋回流体として衝突用金網筒8に略接線方向から衝突することにより、微小な液体や粒子が更に分離され、分離された液体や粒子は下方の下端スペース12へ滴下する。また、旋回羽根6,7と衝突用金網筒8で異物がほとんど除去された流体は、円筒部材5の下端部17からその流れ方向を変えてストレーナ9部へ至る。

【0015】ストレーナ9は、多数の小径貫通孔を設けたステンレス製の筒状部材18の内部に、多数の長尺状繊維を積層した積層部19を配置したものであり、積層部19を構成する長尺状繊維を殺菌繊維としたものである。ストレーナ9はその上下20,21を、円筒部材5の中央部に設けた隔壁22と、その隔壁22と対向した段部23で分割して、ストレーナ下部21から流入する流体を積層部19を介してストレーナ上部20から出口4へ流下させるものである。

【0016】円筒部材5の下端部17からストレーナ9 20 内へ流入した流体は、長尺状繊維の積層部19で更に微 小な液体や粒子状の異物が捕捉され、異物の除去された 気体が出口4から所定箇所へ流下するものである。

【0017】ストレーナ9の上部には分離器ケーシング1との間にフランジ部24を設けて、このフランジ部24を取り外すことにより、スクリーン9を取り出して積層部19の取り替え交換または清掃が行なえるようにする。

【0018】本実施例においては、分離器ケーシング1内の流体と接触する部分全てに殺菌塗料を塗布し、且つ、ストレーナ9内に殺菌繊維から成る積層部19を配置した例を示したが、殺菌塗料を塗布する箇所は必要に応じて流体との接触部分の一部分とすることもでき、また、殺菌繊維から成る積層部をフィルターとして用いる箇所も、ストレーナ9の内部だけに限定されることはなく、分離器ケーシング1の内部に必要に応じて取り付けることができ、例えば本実施例においては、衝突用の金網筒8の内外周に殺菌繊維で形成したフィルターを取り

[0019]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、気液の混合流体から液体や粒子等の異物を分離して排除すると共に、分離器ケーシング内に取り付けた殺菌部材で流体中に混入している菌類をも殺菌したり滅菌するができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

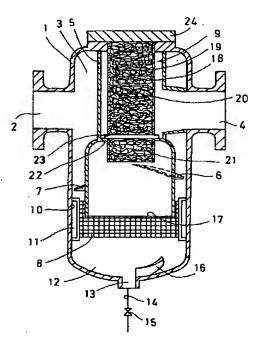
付けることもできる。

【図1】本発明の殺菌部材を有する気液分離器の実施例 を示す断面図である。

【符号の説明】

- 2 入口
- 3 気液分離室
- 4 出口
- 5 円筒部材
- 6,7 旋回羽根
- 8 衝突用の金網筒
- 9 ストレーナ
- 19 積層部





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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Carry out sequential formation of the inlet port, vapor-liquid-separation room, and outlet of a fluid by eliminator casing, and a centrifugal-force generating member, a collision member, or a filtration member is arranged to this vapor-liquid-separation interior of a room. In what separates vapor-liquid by the centrifugal force, a collision, or filtration, and while dissociated and flows down a fluid from an outlet The vapor-liquid-separation machine which has the sterilization member characterized by attaching the sterilization member which sterilizes the fungus currently mixed into a fluid at at least one place among the inlet ports, vapor-liquid-separation rooms, and outlets of eliminator casing.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention separates liquids, such as condensation and the water of condensation, from gases, such as a steam, the compressed air, and various gas, or relates to the vapor-liquid-separation machine which can sterilize the fluid which flows especially down a vapor-liquid-separation machine and which has a sterilization member about the vapor-liquid-separation machine which separates the foreign matter of the shape of a particle, such as dust, oil Myst, and rust. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] What was shown in JP,59-61823,U as a conventional vapor-liquid-separation machine was used. This can separate the condensation (drain), the dust, and oil Myst which are included by a centrifugal force, a collision, and filtration in a high-pressure gas by combining the strainer which carried out the interior of a swirl vane, the wire gauze for a collision, and the filter. [0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Although foreign matters contained in a fluid, such as condensation and dust, were removable with the above-mentioned conventional vapor-liquid-separation vessel, there was a problem which cannot remove even the fungus currently mixed into a fluid.
[0004] Into [various] a fluid, various funguses, such as an influenza virus and a disease germ, are mixing not only foreign matters, such as condensation and dust, but mold, causative micro-organisms of food poisoning, other saprophytic bacteria, etc. depending on the case, and at the process of food, a drink, drugs, etc., if these funguses cannot remove total, they must be certainly removed with a foreign matter, must be sterilized below to a predetermined number, or must sterilize.

[0005] Therefore, the technical problem of this invention is obtaining the vapor-liquid-separation machine which can also remove the fungus contained in the fluid while it dissociates certainly and it eliminates foreign matters, such as condensation and the water of condensation.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The means of this invention devised in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem Carry out sequential formation of the inlet port, vapor-liquid-separation room, and outlet of a fluid by eliminator casing, and a centrifugal-force generating member, a collision member, or a filtration member is arranged to this vapor-liquid-separation interior of a room. The sterilization member which separates vapor-liquid by the centrifugal force, a collision, or filtration, and while dissociated and sterilizes the fungus which is mixing the fluid in at least one place into a fluid among the inlet ports, vapor-liquid-separation rooms, and outlets of eliminator casing in what flows down from an outlet is attached. [0007]

[Embodiment of the Invention] By having attached the sterilization member in at least one in eliminator casing, the fungus contained in the fluid which has flowed in an eliminator is sterilized, and it disappears, or the number is reduced below at the specified quantity.

[0008] As a sterilization member, the fiber which carried out surface treatment with various germicides or an antimicrobial agent can be formed in the shape of a filter, or it can form by applying the sterilization coating which contained a germicide, sterilant, and an antimicrobial agent as a component. A sterilization member can be used [as a germicide] according to the well-known fluid or well-known bacillus for a germicide not only including a germicidal action but including sterilization, antibacterial, and a disinfection operation conventionally [, such as a silver zeolite system germicide which made silver support, and a HARAMIN macromolecule germicide,] for example, into a zeolite particle.

[0009] A sterilization member can be attached in the inlet-port part of eliminator casing, applying can also

attach it in the vapor-liquid-separation interior of a room, or applying can also attach it in an outlet part, or it can be applied, and if needed, it can attach in two or more places, or it can also be applied.

[0010]

[Example] An inlet port 2, the vapor-liquid-separation room 3, and an outlet 4 are formed by the eliminator casing 1. It attaches and constitutes a strainer 9 inside the upper part of the cylinder member 5 while the vapor-liquid-separation room 3 attaches the approximate circle cylinder part material 5 in the core, opens the periphery of the cylinder member 5 for free passage with an inlet port 2, attaches two or more swirl vanes 6 and 7 in the lower periphery of the cylinder member 5 and forms the wire gauze cylinder 8 for a collision in the lower part of the cylinder member 5. The periphery of a strainer 9 is opened for free passage with an outlet 4.

[0011] As for each member 1, i.e., eliminator casing, an inlet port 2, the cylinder member 5, swirl vanes 6 and 7, the wire gauze cylinder 8, a strainer 9, and an outlet 4, it is desirable to manufacture with the stainless steel which is [that it is hard to generate rust] excellent also in corrosion resistance, and although illustration has not been carried out, it applies a sterilization coating to a contact part with the fluid of each member.

[0012] Swirl vanes 6 and 7 are attached in the shape of revolution toward down from a top while attaching them along with the lower periphery of the cylinder member 5. The wire gauze cylinder 8 for making a fluid collide is [0013] which provides the inner skin 10 and the tooth space 11 of the eliminator casing 1, and is attached in the lower limit section periphery of the cylinder member 5. The exhaust port 13 for providing the eliminator lower limit tooth space 12, and eliminating the separated liquid and a particle-like foreign matter out of a system under the wire gauze cylinder 8, is formed. The derivation plate 16 for leading the separated liquid and a particle-like foreign matter to an exhaust port 13 is attached in the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of the eliminator lower limit tooth space 12. The bulb 15 which can open and close tubing 14 and a path is attached in an exhaust port 13.

[0014] The revolution force is given with swirl vanes 6 and 7, and a liquid with bigger mass than a gas and a particle-like foreign matter are shaken out outside, and the interflow object of the vapor-liquid which has flowed in the vapor-liquid-separation room 3 from the inlet port 2 trickles the inner skin 10 of the eliminator casing 1, and results to the lower limit tooth space 12. When the liquid which was not able to be separated with swirl vanes 6 and 7 on the other hand collides with the wire gauze cylinder 8 for a collision from an abbreviation tangential direction as a revolution fluid, it dissociates further and a minute liquid and a minute particle trickle into the downward lower limit tooth space 12 the liquid and particle which were separated. Moreover, the fluid from which the foreign matter was almost removed by the wire gauze cylinder 8 for a collision as swirl vanes 6 and 7 changes the flow direction from the lower limit section 17 of the cylinder member 5, and results to the strainer 9 section.

[0015] A strainer 9 arranges the laminating section 19 which carried out the laminating of much long picture-like fiber to the interior of the tubed part material 18 made from stainless steel which prepared many minor diameter through tubes, and makes sterilization fiber the long picture-like fiber which constitutes the laminating section 19. A strainer 9 divides the upper and lower sides 20 and 21 by the septum 22 formed in the center section of the cylinder member 5, its septum 22, and the step 23 which countered, and makes it flow down the fluid which flows from the strainer lower part 21 from the strainer upper part 20 to an outlet 4 through the laminating section 19.

[0016] A still minuter liquid and a particle-like foreign matter are caught in the laminating section 19 of long picture-like fiber, and the gas from which the foreign matter was removed flows down the fluid which flowed into the strainer 9 from the lower limit section 17 of the cylinder member 5 from an outlet 4 to a predetermined part.

[0017] A screen 9 is taken out and it enables it to perform replacement exchange or cleaning of the laminating section 19 by forming a flange 24 in the upper part of a strainer 9 between the eliminator casing 1, and removing this flange 24.

[0018] Although the example which has arranged the laminating section 19 which applies a sterilization coating to all the parts in contact with the fluid in the eliminator casing 1 in this example, and consists of sterilization fiber in a strainer 9 was shown The part which applies a sterilization coating can also be made a part [a contact part with a fluid] if needed. Moreover, the part using the laminating section which consists of sterilization fiber as a filter is not limited only to the interior of a strainer 9, either. The filter which could attach in the interior of the eliminator casing 1 if needed, for example, was formed in the inside-and-outside periphery of the wire gauze cylinder 8 for a collision for sterilization fiber in this example can also be attached.

[0019]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, while separating and eliminating foreign matters, such as a liquid and a particle, from the interflow object of vapor-liquid, although the fungus currently mixed into a fluid by the sterilization member attached in eliminator casing is also sterilized or it sterilizes, it can do.

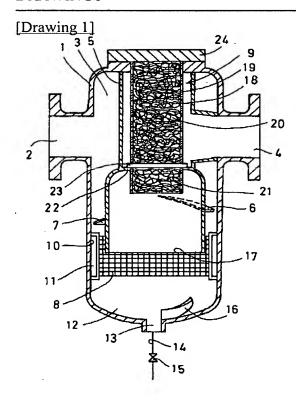
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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS



[Translation done.]